tions, cotton steadily fell in price, and the result of the agricultural operations of this six or seven years from 1866 or commercial cotton an acre. South 1873 was widespread failure and embarrassment both for the farmers and planters, and for those who had provided can be stated for them.

It should be noted that the difficulties of the agricultural as well as the mercantile classes were aggravated by the intolerance and extravagance of the State government. For the ton years prior to 1860 the annual expense of conducting the State Government was \$400,202. In the year 1872 the Legislative expenses and the salaries of State offices and the salaries of State offices and the cost of the public printing was \$331,000. Otherwise stated, the expense of oats to the average crop. For instance, it has seen established that on the light, and sundries, were \$351,000 in 1865, the last year of the old State Government, and in 1872 amounted to 2ex \$300,000, and in 1865, the last year of the old State Government, and in 1872 amounted the \$250,000, 22 to the cost of the public printing was \$331,000. Otherwise stated, the expense of the state of oats to the acre, from 20 to 30 bushels of oats to the acre, and the cast of the public printing was \$331,000. Otherwise stated, the expense of the state of oats to the acre, from 20 to 30 bushels of oats to the acre, from 20 to 30 bushels of oats to the acre, and the very alopes of the State. The yield of corn his nance. South and merce, and the valuture is exceedingly refitable. The prairies of the State to acre yet were aggravated by the intol. The prairies of the State Lexington, and had vivid recollections of some of the closing events of the served the skirmish at Example of corn the last lexington, and had vivid recollections of some of the closing events of the State Covernment was state. The yet along the revolution in that city. From his lips the keyling in this country, died in commence, and the sulture is exceedingly and covernment and the same are and the same and the sam fore, that the number of delinquents was enormous. In the years 1872 and 1874 no less than 848,657 acres of land, equal no less than 243,657 acres of land, equal to 1,326 square miles, we're sold by, or forfeited to, the State on account of unpaid taxes. This, too, was in only twenty-two of the thirty-two counties in the State. One acre in every nineteen acres of land in the State was in these two years confiscated under the guise of taxation!

The State could go no lower. The people in 1874 touched bottom. They had learned by experience that they must keep within their means; that they must have attached to making their owns are attached. pay attention to making their own provisions; that they must diversify their crops and redouble their efforts to raise live stock. The rule had been to raise cotton stock. The rule had been to raise cotton to the practical exclusion of everything else. Inexorable necessity had now taught the people that their maxim must be to "make bread and mest first and cotton last." They were encouraged, likewise, by a decided improvement in the tendencies of the Enke Government, and were inspired with new hope by the promise of reform under the administration of Governor Chamberlain. Additional help was given them by the circumstance that

ment as met by taxation for the years 1876-7 and 1877-8 with the four previous years under Republican rule, it is calcu-lated that the saving to the people amoun-ted to nearly one million and a half dollars a year, as the first result of the election of a Democratic State government. Indeed, in 1877-8 the whole expense of the State government in every branch—exclusive of the interest on the public debt and the appropriation for public schools—wars \$243,723, which is less than the average annual expense under the sume head from 1850 to the breaking out of the sum of the same always also by der the same head from 1850 to the breaking out of the war. It was shown also by reports of the judges and the State solicitors that in the years 1877 and 1878 there were only two cases of crime committed by white persons against colored persons. The records of every county showed that crimes had decreased both in number and degree. Punishment swittly and stirely followed every offence. The pardoning power was an longer a shield to the criminal classes. Justice The pardoning power was a longer saided to the criminal classes. Justice

and a mixture of phosphate of lime and calcined mart. The cost does not exceed \$15 an acre, and the average net profit will run from \$10 to \$16. It is easy to ree that there is no need to "go Nest" when so large and sure returns can be made in a State like South Carolina, where the markets are within easy reach, and the newcomer enjoys advantages which cannot be had in a newly-settled State.

Besides cotton and rice, the usual production are tobacco, sorghum, hemp, flax, indigo, hops and all kinds of small grain and peas. The grape grows luxuriantly, and excellent wine is made in Darlington, Akien and other counties. Fruits of every kind reach a high state of perfection. On the coast near Charleston the cultivation of the strawberry is an important vation of the strawberry is an important vation of trade, as well as the growth of potatoes, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, asparagus and garden vegetables generally. The value of fruits and vegetables are also as a series of a sound Charleston every year is about \$500.000.

Expectation for the day (November 1925, 1783,) when the British troops were to evacuate the city of New York, and leave America independent, Mrs. Day unfurled her country's flag over her dwelling. The British claimed the right to hold possession of the city until noon that day. Cunningham, the notorious British provost-marshal, was informed of this impudent display of the "rebel banner" in the presence of British troops, and sent a sergeant to order it to be taken down. Mrs. Day refused compliance.

At about nine o'cleck in the morning, while young Anderson was sitting on the porch of his father's house, and Mrs. Day was quietly sweeping in front of her own, he saw a burly, red-faced British officer in full uniform, with a powdered wig, walking rapidly down the street. He halted Lefore Mrs. Day, and roughly inquired:

"Who hoisted that rebel flag ?" potatoes, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, asparagus and garden vegetables generally. The value of fruits and vegetables raised around Charleston every ear is about \$500,000. Experiment show that the tex plant can be grown suc-cessfully, also the olive. In vegetables South Carolina can grow almost what-over can be grow, in any garden in the

vorld.

The mineral wealth of the State even were inspired with new hope by the promise of reform under the sidministration of Governor Chamberlaid. Additional help was given them by the croumstance that the decline in the price of cotton. In Januser, 2665, middling cotton was quoted in Charleston at 15 cents; corn \$1.20 a bushel; flour, (N. and W. super) \$11 per barrel; Western rib sides 13 and 14 cents a pound. In January, 1874, cotton was stilf quoted at 15 cents, while corn had fallen to 96 cents, flour to \$0.50 a barrel and bacon to 9 cents a pound.

From 1874 to 1876 the State at least held its own, and the result of the State election in the fall of the last named year gave a fresh start to industry. It gave the people as well the assurance of just and equal government as of security for person and property. There was likewise as instant decrease in taxation. Comparing the expenses of the State government as met by taxation for the years 1876-7 and 1877-8 with the four previous.

estimated to contain 5,000,000 tons of rock, worth at about the present prices, \$30,000,000. The yield to the acre is at least 500 tons, making lands which were almost worthless for agricultural purposes command what would have been deemed a fabulous price. The rock is found in the beds of the rivers as well as on land, and the State Government has received as royalty on the rock mined in rivers and navigable attents over half a million

royalty on the rock mined in rivers and navigable streams over half a million doliars. The exports of phosphate rock amounted last year to 210,384 tons, and 40,020 tone of commercial fertilizers, with Carolina rock as the basis, were manufactured last year by the factories have a capital of between \$600,000 and \$800,000.

The railroads, which were in a terribly dilapidated condition ten or twelve years ago are now in good order and projecting Western connections that will cheapen bread staffs and provisions, and pour new life through the arteries of the State.

Foremost among the public works is the grand system of jettles in Charleston Harbor, undertaken by the National Government, and confidently expected by the Government engineers to increase the depth of water on the bar to twenty-live or twenty-six feet, making Charleston

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

The Research and Type-sees of South Carculations and the Case of t

nquired : "Who hoisted that rebel flag ?" "I raised that flag," coolly answered Mrs. Day, looking the angry officer full n the face.
"Pull it down!" roared the Briton.
"I shall not do it," firmly answered

Mrs. Day.
"You don't know who I am," angrily growled the officer.
"Yes I do," answered the courageou

woman.

Cunningham (for it was he) selzed the halyards, and attempted to pull down the flag, when Mrs. Day flew at him with her broom, and beat him so severely over the head that she knocked off his hat, and made the powder fly from his wig. "I saw it shine like a dim nimbus around his head in the morning sun," said Anderson.

Cunningham was an Irishman, detested by everybody for his cruelty to American prisoners in his charge. Mrs. Day had often seen him. He stormed and swore and tugged in vain at the halyards, for they had become entangled; and Mrs. Day applied the broomstick so vigorously that the blustering provost-marshal was compelled to beat a masty retreat, leaving the American flag floating in the crisp November air over the well-defended Day castle. Day castle.

This was the last battle between the British and Americans in the old war for independence.—Benson J. Lossing.

— It isn't every orator who has the self-possession and the control over his audience that a military officer recently exhibited. A flag had been presented to the battalion in the presence of a large number of persons and with the orthodox speech. The officer, in the name of his comrades, received the standard, and was in the midst of his reply when there was a disturbance in the crowd, and the attention of the auditors was turned from the speaker entirely. Facing his command, he cried, "attention, battallon!" and in an instant attention was secured, and soldiers and citizens awaited further commands. Then the officer resumed his remarks, and held his hearers spell-bound to the end.

still was billed, but Mercy saw extensating circumstances, which gave an opportunity for a jedicious display of Executive elemency. In 1877 and 1878, or eighty one persons who were pardoned by Government engineers to increase the elepth of water on the bar to twenty-six feet, making Charleston the finest harbor on the South Atlantic coast.

From 1876 to the present time lands in the State have slowly but steadily improved in value. The people as a whole are better off than at any previous time since 1865. They are generally out of debt. They know how to work successfully under the new condition, and they

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

tion Wait on Gen. Hancock and Mr. English on Governor's Island and Make Formal Tender of the Nominations for President and Vice-President, which are Informally Accepted.

NEW YORK, JULY 18. Gen. Hancock's grandson, named after himself, died this morning from cholera infantum. This event has depressed the General, and the committee's visit to tender the nominations was in consequence

der the nominations was in consequence purely formal Mr. English reached Go. ernor's Island at noon and was heartily greeted by Gen. Hancock on the veranda of his resi-

dence.

The committee left the New York Hotel in a body with the members of the National committee and other visitors. The party proceeded on board the steamer Fletcher, and were lauded at Governor's Island at 1.40 p. m. The party went to Gen. Hancock's residence, and upon being uraered into the parlors Gen. Stockton, addressing Gen. Hancock, said:

vantion, as its chairman I have the honor to hand to the secretary a communication in writing informing you officially of your nomiration.

Gen. Stockton then handed to the secretary of the committee, Mr. Bell, an address signed by the committee, after which it was handed to Gen. Hancock.

In reply the latter said.

In reply the latter said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the
Committee:

I appreciate the honor conferred upon

I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and I thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits I will prepare and send to you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States. Those present were introduced to Gen. Hancock, who had a few words of wel-

come for each.

After a few minutes spent in handshaking Gen. Stockton, turning to the Hon. Wm. H. English, said: "The Cincinnati Convention, with a unanimity unparalleled, appointed us as a committee to wait upon you at such time and place as would be next. and inform you in person and in writing of your nomination. I now have the the committee and in the name of the National Convention of the Democratic party, the official announcement of your

aomination,"
Mr. English in reply spoke as follows:
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the

As a practical business man, net much As a practical business man, net much accustomed to indirection of action or circumlocution of speech, I will say plainly and in a few words that I accept the high trust which you have tendered me with feelings of profound gratitude, and that I will at an early date formally, and it within a manufacture of the profound gratitude, and it within a manufacture of the profound gratitude. and that I will at an early date formally, and it. writing, make an acceptance, which, I am informed, is usual on such occasions. In doing this I fully realize the great responsibility of the situation, the care, turmoil, auxiety, misrepresentation and abuse which are certain to follow, and I understry deforming that all the resources and power of our political foes from all parts of the land will be concentrated against us in Indiana, my native State, where the first grand battle is to be fought, and probably the most important of all. But these are great occasions when the discharge of high patriotic duties is to be considered above all personal considerations, ered above all personal considerations, and I shall not disregard the unanimous and I shall not disregard the unanimous voice of the representatives of the majority of the American people for whom you speak here to-day. [Applause.] I am profoundly grateful for the high honor which has been conferred, and I have an abiding faith that with the favor of God and the people we shall succeed in this contest.

in this contest.

The speaker was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and then followed another general handshaking, after which the party again boarded the Fletcher and left the Island.

The Official Letters of the Officers of the Convention.

New York, July 13.

The president and secretary of the Cincinnati Convention have forwarded the following letter to Gen. Hancock and Mr. English:

THE LETTER TO GEN. HANCOCK. JULY 18, 1880.

To Gen. W. S. Hancock—SIE: The National Convention of the Democratic party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 22d of last month unanimously nominated you as their candidate for President of the United States. Wo

President of the United States. We have been directed to inform you of your nomination to the exalted trust and request your acceptance.

In accordance with he uniform custom of the Democracic party the Convention have announced their views upon the important issues which are before the country in a series of resolutions to which we invite your attention. These resolutions embody the general principles upon which the Democratic party demand that the Government shall be conducted, and they also emphatically condemn maladministration by the party in power, its crimes against the right of the people to choose an install their President, which have wrought so much injury and dishonor to the country.

That which chiefly inspired you That which chiefly inspired your nomination was the fact that you had conspicuously recognized and exemplified the year, dug of the American people for reconciliation and brotherhood under the shield of the Constitution with all its jealous care and guarantees for the

the rights of persons and States.

Your nomination was not made alone because in the midst of arms you illustrated the highest qualities of the soldier, but because when war had ended, and when in recognition of your courage and Adelity, you were placed in command of a part of the Union undergoing the process of restoratios, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power, you used it not to subvert, but to smatain the civil laws, and the rights which they were established to pro 'a Your fidelity to these principles, manifested in the important trusts heretofore confided to your care, given proof that they will control your administration of the National Government, and assures the country that one indissoluble unless of indestructible States, and the Constitution with its wise distribution of power and regard for the boundaries of State and Federal authority, will not suffer in your hands: that you will maintain the subordination of the military to the civil power, and will accomplish the purification of the public service, and especially that the Government which we love will be free from the reproach or stain of sectional agitation or malice in any shape or form.

Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon this bright prospect for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you personally our assumes of the esteem and confidence which has summoned you to this high duty, and will aid in its performance. Your fellow-citizens,

President of the Convention.

NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

THE LETTER TO MR. ENGLISH.

JULY 13, 1880.

Stadiction, to defensing Gen. Hancock, said:

Gen. Hancock—I have the honor to introduce to you Governor Stephenson chairman of the Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati. I have also the honor of presenting to you the committee appointed by that body to wait on you and notify you of your unanimous nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people. It is a source of great satisfaction to the committee in making their announcement to you to say that your nomination was not secured by solicitations of personal or political friends, but was the spontaneous action of that Convention, actuated by patriotic duty. One of the ablest and wisest bodies of our countrymen ever assembled has given you this nomination with perfect unanimity. And, General, since that Convention has adjourned we of that committee have been to our homes. We have seen our constituents, the Democratic masses and conservative people of this country, and with one accord they ratify the action of that Convention. So we are bound to believe, as we do, that your election will be an accomplished fact. We cannot doubt, and we believe, that when the election is over the great principles of American liberty will still be the inheritance of this people, and shall be foreyer.

And now in the name of the National Democratic party, by virtue of the power entrusted to this committee, Mr. Bell, an address signed by the committee, after the foreyer entrusted to this committee, Mr. Bell, an address signed by the committee, after which it was handed to Gen. Hancock.

In reply the latter gaid.*

The Henrican people upon this bright registrican people upon the leading in comman with he masses to describe the principle of the Convention. Nicholas is the prospect for the future of the Convention will be free with also to express to you personal egitation or malice in any submore and the prospect for the Convention.

NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

The LETTER TO Ms. RNGLBH.

NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

The Letter to Ms. RNGLBH.

The l

ments you have shared.

The Convention set forth its views upon the leading political issues which are now before the people in a series of resolutions, a copy of which we have the honor to present to you, and to which your attention is respectfully requested. It is our earnest hope that these views may meet with your approbation, and that you will necept the nomination which is now tendered you. With sentiments of high esteem we are, respectfully,

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

President of the Convention.

NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

A High Herse Indeed.

There arrived in this city yesterday by way of the Hudson River Railway from Albany, and was conveyed directly to his quariers in Houston Street, what is believed to be the largest horse that has ever faller under the eye of an energy in ever fallen under the eye of an anatomist of jockey—a veritable equine monster—besides which animals of the ordinary height are as dwarfs. The animal was bred in Ohio, from our native draught stock, and certainly no region except one of the limestone bases could have developed such an enormous equine anatomy. His registered height is twenty hands and one inch, or eightyone inches, being a foot taller than an average man.

one inches, being a foot taller than an average man.

His weight is stated to be 2,450 pounds; but all these points will probably be verified to-day by competent veterinary surgeons. As standing in the stable the color of the animal appears to be a uniform dark bay, without most or hlemish. It should not be judged that this height, although extraordinary, is not altogether unprecedented in horses. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, a span of horses was delphia, in 1876, a span of horses was placed on exhibition, each of which was eighteen hands and one inch high. The animals were bred in Canada, and beeighteen hands and one inch high. The animals were bred in Canada, and became the property of a Philadelphia brower when the Exhibition closed. A veterinary surgeon in this city formerly owied a horse that was nineteen hands and one inch high, a giant in anatomical structure, but he found it impossible to correct a certain tendency to emaciation, and the creature was useless for draught or road. The late Pope Pio Nono was the fortunate possessor of one of the largest horses in Europe—an animal eighteen hands and one inch high, and the Hanoverian stables formerly contained another of nearly equal height. So far as can be judged, the Ohio monster is in perfect health and physical condition, and may live to a good old age, notwithstanding his abnormal preportions. One of the famous European animals mentioned was living at thirty-six years of age—a longevity not often attained by horses.

The monster in Houston street is accompanied by his owner, but it is under-

companied by his owner, but it is understood he has been eccured by Barnum at a price of \$1,000, and the pre-entry be placed on exhibition.—New York Times.

— Children are great levelers. Did you ever notice what a contempt they have for social rank. In their opinion the banker and blacksmith stand on an equally. Often the blacksmith is the greater and better man in their eyes, and justly so too. They never look at clothes and rank, until over-careful parents instruct them. By nature the little fellows are communists. Who has ever seen an aristocratic three year old? Fastidious parents and maiden staters will fret and soold at their associations, but all the time these little children are bringing parents and slaters jown to a level with their neighbors. The positive and negative poles of society are brought in communication through the medium of children. Married people without children are not in harmony with their kind. They stand alone, looking out on the world in a dazed sort of way, just like a person, unacquainted wha music, would be in the presence of a z und orchestra. If we are to have communism, let it be that brought about by children. - Children are great levelers. Did

- Dr. Farrar, of Brooklyn, says tha not less than half a ton of pure gold worth half a million dollars, is annually packed into people's teeth in the United States, and at this rate all the gold in circulation will be buried in the earth in

Season to the control of the system of our before and goad new top the control of the state of t

becomes tyrannical and corrupt. Pros-perity, which is made possible in the South by its great advantage of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectional schools. The separation of

the nation or of the States to the support of sectional schools. The separation of Church and State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances, my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so he rate of annual interest has the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that a rigid economy in the expenditures and a faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the deby will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time, the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphaus of those who fell in its defense.

and orphans of those who fell in its de-fense.

The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courage-ously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital'a measure of value, from the use of which

measure of value, from the use of which no one can are less.

The great presperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our customs laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairle in enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid 'han his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possesses the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing symies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artizans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the im-

efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duires are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wheat choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not temporary decayed.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not temporary devices of the party to attract votes and carry an election. They are the deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, events of bistory and the best impulees of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected it will be my purpose to enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and laws, and to promote as best I may the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the favor of God.

With great r.spect,
I am very truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.
To Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of
the Committee.

the Committee.

HANCOCE. AT FORT HARRISON.—In the county of Putnam, in this State, lives now an old soldier who was a gallant member of Company K, Seventeenth Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A. His name is Stewart. He relates a thrilling incident of the "late unpleasantness," in which he played a most conspicuous part on the one side, and General Hancock was on the other. At the taking of Fort Harrison in 1864 Stewart was stationed at a point in or near the fort, from which he could distinctly witness, the movements of the Federals, and especially the actions of General Hancock, who was he could distinctly witness the movements of the Federals, and expecially the actions of General Hancock, who was callantly leading his mes to victory. His large figure could be plainly seen as he rode up and down the line giving orders to his men, as he had done on many occasion before. Stewart's eye was kept on the General until he approached within a distance of 600 yards of where Stewart was stationed, when it occurred to the latter that no better time would be presented to cripple an army on the field by emptying the saddle of its commanding officer than this; so, without knowing who the officer was at the time, he fired. From the point where he was thus stationed, he fired fourteen successive shots at the distinguished General all of which were without effect. Stewart says he continued to fire until his ammunition gave out, and that when his gun was discharged the last time the General was not over fifty yards from him. He was, after the capture, informed who it was he had but a short time before made a target of.

Youatt estimates the daily yield of an Ayrshira cow for the first two months after calving, at five gallons a day on an average; for the next three months at three gallons, and for the next four months at one gallon and a half. This would be eight hundred an fifty gallons as the annual yield of a cow, but allowing for some unproductive cows, he estimates the average of a dairy of six hundred gallons per annum for each cow. The and a half gallons of the Ayrshire cow's milk will yield one and a half pounds of butter. He therefore reckons two hundred and fifty seven pounds of butter. He therefore reckons two hundred and fifty seven pounds of butter, or five hundred and fourteen pounds to twenty-eight gallons of milk, as the yield of every cow, at a fair and perhaps low average, in an Ayrshire dairy during the year. Alton esta the yield much higher, saying that "thousands of the Ayrshire dairy cows, when in prime condition and well fed, produce one thousand gallons of milk per annum; these in general, three and three-quarters to four gallons of their milk yield a pound and a half of butter; and twenty-seven and a half gallons of their milk yield a pound and a half of butter; and twenty-seven and a half gallons of their milk will make twenty-one pounds of full milk-cheese.

One of that fear costs originally igners. Youatt estimates the daily yield of an

lons of their milk will make twenty-one pounds of full milk-cheese.

One of the four cows originally imported into this country by John P. Cushing, of Massachusetts, gave in one year S.S. quarts; bear measure, or about 464 gallons, as ten pounds to the gallon, being an average of over ten and a half beer quarts a day for the whole year. It is asserted, on good authority, that the first Ayrshire cow imported by the Massachusetts rociety for the promotion of agriculture, in 1837, yielded sixteen pounds of butter a week for several weeks in succession, on press four only. These yields are not so large as those stated by Alton; but it should, perhaps, be remembered that our climate is less favorable to the production of milk than that of England and Scotland, and that no cow imported after arriving at may rity, could be expected to yield as gruch, under the same cirted to yield as gruch, under the same cir-cumstances, as one bred on the spot where the trial is made and perfectly acclima-

many occasion before. Stewart's eye was kept on the General until he approached within a distance of 600 yards of where Stewart was stationed, when it occurred to the latter that no better time would be presented to cripple an army on the field by emptying the saddle of its commanding officer than this; ao, without knowing who the officer was at the time, he fired. From the point where he was these stationed, he fired fourteen successive shots at the distinguished General all of which were without effect. Stewart says he continued to fire until his ammunition gave out, and that when his gun was discussed the had but a short time before made a larget of.

Stewart recalls the story of Washington at Braddock's defeat, and the Indian who fired at the heroic Virginian again and want the heroic Virginian again and sagain, and who then hrave down his gun, exclaining, "He hast a charmed life!" Stewart Says believes that a charmed life!" Stewart Says believes that a single power awed the Union General.

He will vote for Hancock.—New Fortons of the head, and he will never any rewards of merity. "I pose for the washing to the head on the landian ochoe, "Lose your schoolmaster give your adversely." This was mode that he green hou coldie washing, "He hast a charmed life!" Stewart Says believes that a light power awed the Union General. The cold washing to very life case of the larger of the l THE CORK LEG.-Modern science has